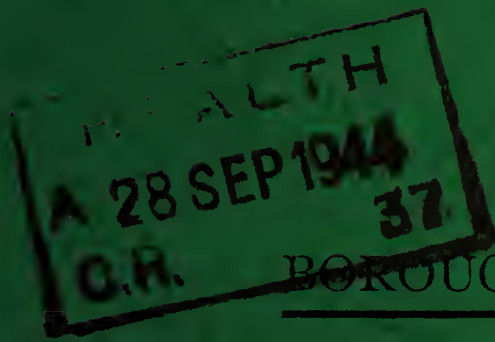


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BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE

Senior Sanitary Inspector

---

1943

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STAFFORD :

ALLISON & BOWEN, LTD., 19 GREENGATE STREET



BOROUGH OF STAFFORD



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H. B. BINKS,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

IVOR O. WILLIAMS,

*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*

STAFFORD :

ALLISON & BOWEN, LTD., 19 GREENGATE STREET

# PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN : ALDERMAN MERRIY.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR DOBSON.

Alderman Adamson.	Councillor Joynes.
„ Mrs. Turney.	„ Mrs. Robinson.
Councillor Mrs. Cotterill.	„ Storer.
„ Fowke.	„ Mrs. Welton.
„ Golding.	„ Wilks.
„ Jennings.	

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
and Medical Officer Infant Welfare Centre.

\*†H. B. BINKS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Camb.).

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
A. V. CAMPBELL, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR,  
Lodging-house Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats Act, and  
Inspector under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.

\*I. O. WILLIAMS, Cert. R. San. Inst.,  
and Certificated Meat Inspector.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTORS,

\*A. F. WARD, Cert. S.I.B.,  
and Certificated Meat Inspector.

\*S. A. GREGORY, Cert. S.I.B.  
and Certificated Meat Inspector.

(*H.M. Forces from December 1st, 1939*).

HEALTH VISITORS,  
and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors,

\*MISS H. BIRCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. R.S.I.

MRS. E. M. DEVALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(*Temporary appointment*).

WARTIME DAY NURSERIES,  
MATRONS,  
RIVERSIDE, MISS F. E. BAZELEY, S.R.N.  
SANDYFORD STREET, MRS. J. D. RITSON, S.R.N.

SENIOR CLERK,  
R. FOWELL.

JUNIOR CLERK,  
G. E. SHEWARD.  
(*H.M. Forces from September 2nd, 1939*).

MRS. H. N. JACKSON.  
(*Temporary appointment*).

\*Salaries contributed to under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants. The Medical Officer of Health is also the Medical Superintendent of the Tithe Barn Hospital for the Mid-Staffs. Joint Hospital Board. All are whole-time Officers, except the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and that the Health Visitors devote a portion of their time to work under the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.

†Services of the Medical Officer of Health by arrangement are available to the County for School Medical Duties for four sessions per week.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICE,  
5, MARTIN STREET,  
STAFFORD.

August, 1944.

**To the Chairman and Members of  
the Public Health Committee**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The Annual Report for 1943 has been delayed, and it is to be hoped that next year more normal conditions will obtain and thus enable me to present the Report earlier and in greater detail. The Minister has again directed that the Report be brief and divided into two parts, one part only being for general publication.

The Birth Rate has exceeded last year's figure which was the highest recorded since 1921. The Infantile Mortality Rate is lower than last year, and compares favourably with the rates obtaining for the country as a whole. The Death Rate, a little higher than last year, compares favourably with that of the country.

Notifications of Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, and Influenza have increased for the year. This is especially so in the case of Measles, but fortunately the mortality has remained low. Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases have dropped in numbers, and especially among young women.

Taking everything into consideration, it would appear that the Town continues to escape any undue calamity through Infectious Disease, and its Vital Statistics compare favourably with the other smaller towns.

The Welfare Committee may well be concerned as to the lessening numbers of expectant mothers examined ante-natally under their scheme, but the number of expectant mothers who arrange for medical supervision during their confinement is becoming more "usual" year by year. Records show that last year 34% of confinements took place in an Institution or Maternity Home, that in 36% of cases a Doctor attended the patient at her home, and that in only 30% of cases did the midwife act alone. This indicates a change of attitude which may be new, or may be an indication of increased prosperity of our

population enabling them to obtain that which in former times they could not afford. Actually, 81% of all midwives' cases are examined medically under the Domiciliary Scheme.

With the increasing number of births, the changing wartime population, and changes in staff, it has not been possible to cover the Home Visiting as well as it should be done. It will, however, be noticed that the primary visits, that is, visits paid to babies, have increased. The visits to older children have fallen considerably—this is due partly to a change in the method of recording visits. However, it cannot be gainsaid that the number of births has increased, and that other wartime calls have been made upon the Health Visitors, which have encroached upon the Health Visiting time.

The Day Nurseries and the Nursery Class continue to serve the Wartime needs of the Borough, and it is with some degree of satisfaction that reports indicate an appreciation by the mothers themselves on their provision by the Committee and the work carried out in them by the staff. See pages 14 to 16.

The provision of a Maternity Home (now an accomplished fact) up to December proceeded very slowly. Permission to take over the building from the Military was not granted until August, and authority to raise a loan for the purchase, alterations, and equipment only came through in November. From that date onwards, it has been a continuous struggle to obtain labour for the alterations and permits to obtain the necessary materials. Up to the date of writing, some articles of equipment have not yet been provided.

The Ambulance Service, such as it is, continues to drag on, and does furnish the Town with a means of conveying the sick or injured from place to place, and, considering the size of the Town, it may be deemed adequate, but it is far from being efficient, and often subject to delay. The Public Health Committee must decide how far it is desirable to go in the direction of efficiency of service and of control, and whether such improvements be brought about now or at a later date when conditions are likely to be more static.

Housing and its problems continues to be a source of unhappiness to all officials who have contact with the public. There is most certainly a strong feeling among

those who do not own property that the Council must, and is bound to, provide, sometimes even "at call," houses for those who genuinely or otherwise wish to live in Stafford. Whether this is desirable or not, it is none the less true.

The monthly chemical analyses have disclosed that for some time the River and Sewage effluents have deteriorated in quality. The Surveyor drew attention to this in the Annual Report for 1942, and he has informed the Public Health Committee that extension of the Works will be necessary to deal adequately with the present volume and strength of sewage. Unfortunately, the inadequacy has been cumulative, and has become in recent months self-evident to the public.

In November the County Council delegated their duties under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, to the Local Authority.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I say how I appreciate the support from you and members of the Committee during the year. To my colleagues and all members of my staff thanks are due for their help at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. BINKS.

# REPORT

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## PART 1.

### SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

#### General Statistics.

Area of Borough .. .. . 5,089 acres.  
Other statistics are in Part II. (unpublished).

#### Social Conditions.

Mr. A. Weaver, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has supplied me with a report which appears in Part II.

#### Vital Statistics.

Birth rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	18.3
Ten year average .. .. .	15.2
Stillbirths—rate per 1,000 births .. .. .	33
Death rate per 1,000 of the population .. .. .	10.5
Ten year average .. .. .	10.6
Deaths from puerperal causes—rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. .. .	2.9
Death rate of infants under one year of age :—	
All infants per 1,000 live births .. .. .	45
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .. .. .	44
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	69

Further details are in Part II.

## SECTION B. — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### Laboratory Facilities.

During the year bacteriological reports were received from the County Laboratory by the Medical Officer of Health on the following :—

Swabs examined for Diphtheria bacilli .. ..	1582
Other Swabs .. .. .	42
Virulence Test (Diphtheria).. .. .	16
Blood for Agglutination Tests .. .. .	36
Fæces .. .. .	124
Urine .. .. .	10
Pus .. .. .	60
Cerebro-spinal fluid .. .. .	91
Sputum for Tubercle bacilli .. .. .	195
Biological Test (Tuberculosis) .. .. .	59
Other examinations .. .. .	100

### Ambulance Facilities.

Two ambulances are maintained by the Local Authority. One for the removal of non-infectious and accident cases, the other for infectious cases. Improvements in this service are in abeyance.

The total number of journeys was 679, covering 6,022 miles. Infectious cases, 172 ; Accident, 42 ; Sickness, 472 ; Abortive calls, 6.

### Nursing in the Home.

### Clinics and Treatment Centres.

### Hospitals and Sanatoria.

### Institution for Homeless Children.

} There was no change  
in the arrangements  
under these head-  
ings during the year.

### Isolation Hospital, Tithe Barn Road.

The following members of the Public Health Committee represent the Council on the House Committee :— Alderman Merrey, Alderman Mrs. Turney, Councillor Mrs. Welton, and Councillor Dobson. Alderman Merrey is Chairman.

Admissions from Stafford Borough were as follows :—

Scarlet Fever .. .. .	113
Diphtheria .. .. .	10
Diphtheria carriers .. .. .	6
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	1
Tonsillitis .. .. .	1
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>131</b>

## Infant Welfare Centre.

The Centre, situated in North Walls, is open from 10 a.m. to noon and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays. The Centre is open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. for the treatment of Minor Ailments.

The following is a brief summary of attendances :—

	1941	1942	1943
(1) Total number of attendances during the year :—			
(i) by children under one year of age .. .. .	6370	6053	5272
(ii) by children between the ages of one and five years .. .. .	4429	3722	2802
(2) Total number of children who attended at the Centre during the year, and who, on the date of <b>their first attendance</b> were :—			
(i) under one year of age .. .. .	449	410	358
(ii) between the ages of one and five years .. .. .	95	63	28
(3) Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centre during the year and who at the end of the year were :—			
(i) under one year of age .. .. .	358	392	355
(ii) over one year of age .. .. .	1020	635	646
(4) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (2) (i)	See Part II.		

MINOR AILMENTS.—This service has been affected adversely by the War.

ATTENDANCES.—1941	New cases — 104	Revisits — 299
1942	„ „ — 75	„ — 207
1943	„ „ — 61	„ — 83

## Baby Day.

The following account of the Celebrations is contributed by Miss Birch :—

“The Baby Day Celebrations were held at the Infant Welfare Centre on July 21st during an ordinary session,

when the Blumer Mothercraft Shield and prizes, the Mothercraft Certificates, and Attendance Prizes were presented to the winners Councillor Mrs. Robinson, the Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, presided.

“Short addresses were given by Councillor Hourd, (the Mayor), Dr. Campbell, who had carried out the judging for the Blumer Shield, and Dr. Binks.

“The voluntary helpers at the Centre were thanked for their services throughout the year, and thanks were also accorded to the donors of the prizes, which had been given by the Mayor (Councillor Hourd), Councillor Joynes, and Mrs. Aspin.”

### Ante-natal Care.

Medical Practitioners carried out under your Maternity Domiciliary Scheme :—

	1942	1943
Primary ante-natal examinations ..	250	177
Secondary ante-natal examinations ..	122	83
Ante-natal cases seen for a third time ..	1	1

Total number of expectant mothers ante-natally examined and of cases post-natally examined :—

	Ante-natal	Post-natal
1941 .. .. .	288	108
1942 .. .. .	250	68
1943 .. .. .	177	53

The percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total number of women and the distribution of the births appear in Part II.

Of the total 334 ante- and post-natal examinations carried out 114 were of insured persons, and abnormalities were discovered in 72 individuals at the ante-natal examinations. The respective figures for 1942 were 441, 180, and 94.

RECOMMENDATIONS :—	1942	1943
Doctor to be present at confinement	5 ..	1
Further ante-natal examinations ..	175 ..	124
Specialist's opinion .. .. .	1 ..	1
Admission to Hospital .. .. .	0 ..	0
Confinement to take place in Hospital	0 ..	3
Dental treatment .. .. .	29 ..	38

### POST-NATAL EXAMINATIONS :—

Number of cases found to be abnormal in some respect .. ..	28 ..	23
--	-------	----

It has been the policy of the Welfare Committee to encourage mothers to attend for their first general medical examination at or about the third month of their pregnancy.

Compensation is made to midwives for loss of cases due to the Borough Ante-natal Scheme.

EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS.—No change was made during the year.

The services of the Consultant were required on ten occasions, and were for the following conditions :—

- 1.—Home case. Primipara. No active interference advised.
- 2.—Hospital case. Primipara. Cæsarian section.
- 3.—Hospital case. Multipara. Delayed labour. Fibroids. Cæsarian section.
- \*4.—Hospital case Primipara. Delayed labour. Delivered with forceps.
- 5.—Home case. Puerperal confusional mania. Medication.
- 6.—Hospital case. Primipara. Breech presentation. Cæsarian section.
- 7.—Hospital case. Primipara. Antepartum hæmorrhage. Placenta prævia. Cæsarian section and blood transfusion.
- 8.—Home case. Multipara. Antepartum hæmorrhage. Threatened miscarriage. Bed and sedatives.
- 9.—Home case. Primipara. Malposition. Anæsthesia. High forceps.
- \*10.—Home case. Multipara. High blood pressure. Home treatment.

\*These cases had been seen ante-natally by their own Doctor under the domiciliary scheme.

HOME HELPS.—The desirability of resuscitating the provision of Home Helps for expectant mothers was approved, but the Manager of the Employment Exchange intimated that there were no suitable women available.

### Maternity Beds.

The Council assumed financial responsibility in respect of seven cases which had been admitted to the Institution on account of unsatisfactory home conditions in accordance with the agreement with the County Public Assistance Committee.

## Health Visiting.

Number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitors :—

To expectant mothers :—	1942	1943
First visits .. .. .	97	33
Total visits .. .. .	169	41
To children under one year of age :—		
First visits .. .. .	582	746
Total visits .. .. .	1623	1868
To children between the ages of one and five years .. .. .	4437	2992
Inquiries into infant deaths .. ..	23	36
„ „ stillbirths .. ..	15	12
Unclassified visits .. .. .	57	69

**Infant Life Protection** (under Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932).

On Register,	Removals .. .. .	18
1st January, 1943 .. 16	Adopted .. .. .	3
New cases .. .. . 15	Over nine years ..	3
	On Register,	
	31st December, 1943	7
—	—	—
31		31
—		—

There were nine fewer cases on the Register than in 1942. The Health Visitors paid 29 visits during the year.

## Dental Treatment.

The following report has been kindly supplied to me by the County Dental Officer, Mr. W. H. Jones, M.A., Cantab, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng. :—

“During the year 1943 the arrangement whereby the dental staff of the County Council undertake the dental treatment of Nursing and Expectant Mothers and ‘Toddlers’ resident in the Borough has been continued. The patients are recommended by the Medical Staff of the Welfare Centres and attend the Dental Clinic in Lammascote Road.

“The following figures give the necessary details for the year :—

## MOTHERS.

Referred for treatment .. .. .	13
Accepted treatment .. .. .	13
Treatment incomplete at end of previous year' .. .. .	14
Total treated during the year ..	27

Attendanees at the Clinie .. ..	138
Appointments broken .. .. .	11
Sessions (half-days) .. .. .	25

Extractions of permanent teeth (with local anæsthetics) .. .. .	137
Fillings .. .. .	6
Sealings .. .. .	4
Dressings .. .. .	8
Sundries .. .. .	75
Fitting of dentures .. .. .	11
Repair of denture .. .. .	1

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Total operations .. .. 242

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## CHILDREN.

Number treated .. .. .	35
Attendances at Clinie .. .. .	44
Accompanied by parent .. .. .	40
Sessions (Half-days) .. .. .	6.5

Extraction of temporary teeth (with local applications of anodyne solution) .. .. .	26
Dressings of silver nitrate .. ..	111
Fillings .. .. .	9
Sundries .. .. .	6

---

Total operations .. .. 152

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“It is suggested that the Health Visitors should make known to mothers the facilities that exist for inspection, advice concerning and treatment of children under school age and not attending a Nursery Class, as it is very important to combat the onset of dental disease in these little ones as early as possible. The distribution of a leaflet as a routine measure might assist.”

### Supply of Milk and Vitamins to Mothers and Infants.

The Food Executive Officer informs me that the number of beneficiaries at the end of the year were as follows :—

MILK.					
Special rate (liquid)	4071	Special rate (dried)	220		
Free (liquid) .. ..	282	Free (dried) .. ..	34		
TOTALS ..	4353		254		

The approximate percentages of the 4,607 beneficiaries may be allocated as follows :—

Expectant mothers .. .. .	11%
Babies .. .. .	29%
Toddlers .. .. .	60%

In compliance with the Ministry's request, the Health Visitors have endeavoured to persuade the mothers to take full advantage of the protective preparations which have been placed at their disposal. The Food Executive Officer has supplied me with the following figures for Cod Liver Oil, Fruit Juices, and Vitamin A. and D. tablets. He has not been able to give separate figures for the Borough, and they refer to the Stafford Rural District as well as the Borough. The table discloses the amounts available, and the percentage collected by the mothers is compared with that for the country as a whole. This table applies only to the last quarter of the year.

Type of Vitamin	Potential take-up			Actual take-up		
	Expectant mothers	Children	Total	Expectant mothers & children	% of take-up	
					Stafford B. & R.D.	England & Wales
Cod Liver Oil	—	8228	8228	1951	23.7	26.0
Fruit Juices	4500	24684	29184	16658	57.8	49.8
Vit. A. & D.	1000	—	1000	544	54.4	40.6

### Orthopædic Treatment.

Twenty cases were under treatment during the year. There were five new cases, and, in addition, 38 private cases were referred to the Clinic. Two cases were discharged, eight attained the age of five years and were transferred to the Education Committee, and four were transferred to the private list. One private case refused to continue treatment.

The cost to this Authority was :—

	£	s.	d.
Clinic .. .. .	112	13	0
Hospital .. .. .	35	13	5
	<hr/>		
	£148	6	5
	<hr/>		

### War-time Day Nurseries.

The Riverside Day Nursery in South Walls, accommodating 50 children, i.e., 10 babies, 15 tweenies, and 25 toddlers was officially opened in July by the Mayoress. The structure of the building and its division into three groups provides a much better working arrangement, and adds to the happiness of the tweenies and toddlers who are thereby separated from each other. At the time of writing there is a waiting list of 43 children and babies for the two Nurseries, which testifies to the mothers' appreciation of the services offered, apart from many personal expressions of thanks by individual mothers.

There are two conditions which must be overcome if the Nursery is to take a permanent place in the social life of the future.

- (1) Working mothers must be allowed more reasonable hours as I am of opinion that 7.30 a.m. is too early for a baby to be taken out of its bed (especially is this so in winter), placed in a cold pram, and pushed through cold dark wet streets to the Nursery. The same remarks apply as to its return at 6.30 p.m. or later.
- (2) The frequency of catarrhs and colds, which administratively presents a difficult problem for these small children, and may be due to :—
  - (a) In their early years they have very rudimentary ideas of hygiene, i.e., running noses ;
  - (b) They are constantly moving amongst themselves and cough freely in all directions ;
  - (c) Toys pass in the course of a session from hand to hand and even mouth to mouth. The latter habit is a natural one in babies, and is under control in the baby room for each baby is static as is were, and the toys can be marked, but in the tweenies the habit persists in particular in the new entrant until Nursery control establishes itself.

My conclusions are :—

- (1) Until the infant becomes immune, cold frequency will continue (in other words, we find at the Nursery, only at a more tender age, those conditions and risks which have always accompanied the child during its first few years at school).
- (2) That the frequency is enhanced by the intimate association for 12 hours a day with the early goings and comings in winter-time (Schoolchildren have only some 5 hours contact a day with long spells of holiday during the year).
- (3) That the frequency is lessened when the Nursery is well staffed and intelligently run.
- (4) That one of the air disinfectants, upon which much recent work has been done, may offer a partial remedy if it can be commercialised.

Apart from the above considerations, the child, especially the only child, gains in happiness, character, and in health.

The children receive their Fruit Juice, Cod Liver Oil, and Iron as a routine.

The Holmcroft Nursery Class was opened in February. Its hours correspond to those of the schools, and it is limited to children from 3 years of age upwards.

The lay-out and arrangements here have been very happy. The children, being all of an age with plenty of accommodation, have responded well. The Class does not, however, meet so well the needs of a mother who is working, and does not demand so much time and labour from the staff, but it must be recognised that it is filling a need and is functioning well.

Cases of infectious diseases are set out below :—

	Sandyford Street Day Nursery	Riverside Day Nursery	Holmcroft Nursery Class
Measles . . . . .	20	1	8
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	8	21	—
Impetigo . . . . .	5	1	—
Chickenpox . . . .	—	—	5
Scabies . . . . .	—	—	1
German Measles	—	—	1

The monthly attendance figures for each Nursery are as follows :—

	Attendances		Average daily Attendances	
	Under 2 years	Aged 2 to 5 years	Under 2 years	Aged 2 to 5 years
<b>SANDYFORD STREET NURSERY :—</b>				
January .....	262	390	10.0	15.0
February .....	232	372	9.7	15.5
March .....	246	395	9.1	14.6
April .....	172	216	7.1	9.0
May .....	257	479	9.9	18.4
June .....	305	464	11.7	17.9
July .....	204	445	7.5	16.4
August .....	315	498	12.1	19.1
September .....	292	463	11.2	17.8
October .....	265	463	10.2	17.8
November .....	245	475	9.4	18.2
December .....	281	421	11.2	16.8
<b>RIVERSIDE NURSERY :—</b>				
May (from 24th)	45	51	6.4	7.3
June .....	218	229	8.3	8.8
July .....	275	200	10.2	7.4
August .....	217	345	8.3	13.2
September .....	286	432	11.0	16.6
October .....	188	440	7.2	16.9
November .....	181	569	7.0	21.9
December .....	174	426	6.9	17.0

The average daily attendances at the Holmcroft Nursery Class were :—

February .. .. .	12.5
March .. .. .	11.7
May .. .. .	8.0
June .. .. .	11.4
July .. .. .	10.5
August .. .. .	11.5
September .. .. .	12.5
October .. .. .	12.6
November .. .. .	12.5
December .. .. .	11.0

The number on the roll varied between 12 and 18.

## Royal Brine Baths.

In the absence of the Superintendent, Mr. Scott, the following report has been made by the Chief Clerk, Miss Rose :—

“The demand for Brine Bath treatment was greater than in the previous year, and in spite of the inconveniences of travelling, 4,500 patrons used this department and 8,000 bathed in the Brine Swimming Bath.

“Shortage of Male Staff necessitated the Turkish Baths remaining closed to Gentlemen, but the usual service on Tuesdays was maintained for Ladies. First Aid Personnel who occupy part of the building utilised the room whilst closed to bathers.

“Owing to the Bath. Superintendent’s call-up for Military service, swimming instruction for Schools had to be curtailed, this resulted in a decrease of 2,000 scholars attending for swimming.

“Washing Baths were provided for 21,000 Civilians and 27,000 Military Personnel during the year.”

## SECTION C. — SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply.

The Borough Surveyor’s statement appears in Part II.

With the exception of 14 houses which are dependant on well water, all premises in the Borough are supplied with Town water.

Reports concerning the Town supply are received from the County Bacteriologist monthly and the County Analyst quarterly. The last reports are set out below.

The supply has been very satisfactory in quantity and quality.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

MARCH, 1944.

COUNT.	On nutrient agar after 48 hours’ incubation at 37°C.	..	7 colonies per ml.
	On nutrient agar after 72 hours’ incubation at 20–22°C...		8 colonies per ml.
Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli)	..	..	None per 100 ml. after 48 hours’ incubation at 37°C.

“The Ministry of Health Report No. 71 suggests that when a public water supply contains not more than two presumptive coli per 100 ml. the sample may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory.”

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.	PARTS PER 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F. ..	31.5
Free and Saline Ammonia .. .. .	Nil.
Albuminoid .. .. .	0.0010
Nitric Nitrogen .. .. .	0.32
Chlorine .. .. .	6.5
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. ..	0.007
Appearance .. .. .	Clear.
Injurious Metallic Contamination ..	None.
pH Value.. .. .	7.4
Hardness before boiling .. .. .	10.78°
Hardness after boiling .. .. .	5.50°
Temporary Hardness .. .. .	5.28°

“This water is chemically of satisfactory quality, but must be passed bacteriologically before being considered safe for drinking.”

### Drainage and Sewerage.

There were no additions to the sewers, either surface water or sewage, during the year.

### Closet Accommodation.

The number of waste water closets substituted by a pedestal type of W.C. was 3.

There are approximately 992 waste water closets in the Borough, 42 pail closets, and 16 privy middens. The drains of 180 houses are not connected to the public sewer but discharge into cesspits.

The number of stoppages amounted to 960 and 477 of this number were in connection with waste water closets.

When stoppages are found to be caused by rags or other unsuitable articles, the occupiers are warned by letter as to their responsibility regarding the use of closets and drains.

Rivers and Streams.

The river and brook courses were kept under constant observation and visible pollutions were traced and action taken to prevent further discharges. One industrial firm was approached to discontinue discharging water at a temperature higher than 110°F.

Dredging of all brook courses was commenced at the end of the year—work urgently required.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The tabular statement below contains the numbers and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors with the number of notices served and the result of such notices.

	No. of		Notices.		Notices complied with	
	Inspec- tions	Defects	Informal 1	Statu- tory 2		
					1	2
DWELLINGHOUSES :—						
Repairs to dwellinghouses	387	46	33	1	30	1
Houses requiring cleans- ing & verminous houses	251	5	5	1	4	1
Sanitary conveniences ..	165	48	28	1	23	1
House drainage defects ..	521	39	32	—	29	—
Defective yard pavements	4	—	—	—	—	—
Receptacles for house refuse .....	76	15	12	—	9	—
Accumulation of refuse ..	25	2	2	1	1	1
Overcrowding .....	31	—	—	—	—	—
Water supply .....	15	—	—	—	—	—
Factories and Workshops..	53	5	4	—	4	—
Bakehouses .....	36	—	—	—	—	—
Lodging-houses .....	10	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses.....	899	—	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops .....	42	1	1	—	1	—
Offensive Trades .....	12	—	—	—	—	—
Piggeries and Stables ....	27	—	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds .....	59	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops ....	136	1	1	—	1	—
Shops or premises where food is sold or prepared ..	149	—	—	—	—	—
Cinemas .....	4	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke nuisances .....	43	1	1	—	1	—
Other nuisances .....	47	16	8	3	5	3
Closet stoppages .....	—	960	—	—	—	—
Visits to infectious cases ..	437	—	—	—	—	—
Rat infestation .....	259	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified visits .....	639	—	—	—	—	—
	4327	1139	127	7	108	7

The following Formal Notices were served under various Acts :—

Sec. 44 Public Health Act, 1936..	2 notices.
Sec. 39        „        „        „        ..	1 notice.
Sec. 91        „        „        „        ..	1 notice.
Sec. 83        „        „        „        ..	1 notice.
Sec. 84        „        „        „        ..	1 notice.
Sec. 92        „        „        „        ..	3 notices.
Sec. 22 Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	
Sec. 14 and 21.—Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.	
Sec. 10 Shop Act, 1934.	

### **Factory Act, 1937.**

Fifty-three inspections were made.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

Number of Council houses found to be infested .. .. .	11
Number of other houses found to be infested	19
Number of houses disinfested.. .. .	30

When necessary, rooms are sprayed twice with an insecticide or fumigated, and the bedding is steam disinfected.

### **Schools.**

Procedure has been the same as in previous years.

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

One Common Lodging House was in use.

### **Offensive Trades.**

There are 24 offensive trades on the Register, of which 21 were fried fish shops. The remainder consisted of 2 rag and bone merchants and one gut scraper.

### **Rat Infestation.**

A survey has been made of the extent of infestations in the town and active steps were immediately taken to deal with the heavy major infestations that existed at the Sewage Works, Refuse Tip, Corporation Depot with the adjoining land, river banks and brook courses. An area covering 135 acres

Your Senior Sanitary Inspector attended a course of lectures given by the Ministry of Food, Directorate of Infestation Control, University College, London.

The method taught is the systematic laying-down of bait followed by a lethal meal, known as the "Blitz Method," an effort is made to have a complete kill, and not as previously carried out, which only eliminated a percentage of the rat population, the remainder being left to breed and multiply.

The quantity of prepared poisoned bait eaten by rats from October 29th to December 31st was 30lbs. 8½ozs., by weight. The above area was not, by the end of the year, completely treated. A conservative estimate of the number of rats destroyed is 1,978.

## SECTION D.—HOUSING.

The inspection of dwellings was not carried out as one would have wished. So many war time duties are asked for from the Sanitary Inspectors that detailed inspection is impossible. Every effort is made to abate nuisances and to see that drainage, sanitary conveniences, roofs and spouting, are at least maintained in a state of repair. Internal defects must be numerous but it is gratifying to note that at the end of the year and after four years of war, with shortage of labour and material, no roof was known to be in such a state as to cause dampness and only three houses had defective eaves spouting.

## SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Registration of Cowkeepers and Dairymen.

Milk producers entered in register	.. ..	13
------------------------------------	-------	----

Producer-retailers entered in register	.. ..	11
--	-------	----

Of the above 16 have obtained licences as

Accredited Producers.

Wholesale trader	.. .. .	1
------------------	---------	---

Retail purveyors of milk in the Borough	..	17
---	----	----

Retail purveyors of milk whose premises are outside the Borough	.. .. .	11
---	---------	----

Entered in the Register are also 32 retailers of milk which is sold in sealed bottles.

The milk sold by the wholesale trader is heat treated.

The examination of samples for bacterial content and for tubercle bacilli is carried out by the County Council, The following results were obtained from milk on sale in the Borough :—

	Total No. of Samples	Cleanliness		Tuber- culosis
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	
Specially designated milks ..	8	5	3	—
Ordinary milk .....	69*	50	19	2

\*No biological test conducted on 3 samples.

Statement on samples of milk for cleanliness only, taken by the County Council, the milk being sold within the Borough.

	Satisfactory	Not up to Standard of expected clean- liness
<b>PRODUCER-RETAILERS :—</b>		
Milk from own cows .....	9	6
Milk from cows of other producers .....	6	2
<b>RETAILERS :—</b>		
Dairies within Borough ....	19	5
Dairies outside Borough ....	16	6

N.B.—One unsatisfactory sample results in further samples being taken from the same supply, which may also be unsatisfactory.

### Meat and Other Foods.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—During the year 28 licences were issued to fit and proper persons to slaughter animals for human food.

The following meat was found to be diseased or unsound :—

Bovine.	Carcases and all organs	.. ..	172
	Portions or the internal organs		1177
Pigs.	Carcases and all organs	.. ..	2
	Heads or all organs	.. ..	35
Sheep.	Carcases and all organs	.. ..	8
	Portions or the internal organs		283

The total weight of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption was 54 tons 1½cwts. This meat was disposed of by the Ministry of Food.

The percentage of cattle (excluding calves) affected with Tuberculosis was approximately 14%.

The percentage of cattle (excluding calves) affected with Tuberculosis and other diseases or injuries was approximately 17%.

The percentage of cattle (excluding calves) which, although not diseased, had localised infection of organs, i.e., liver flukes, parasitic infection, etc., was 21% (Tuberculosis not included).

The number of pigs slaughtered is now very low as the license issued for bacon curing has been revoked.

No. of cattle slaughtered	.. ..	3,243
„ calves	„ .. ..	2,668
„ sheep	„ .. ..	9,272
„ pigs	„ .. ..	653

The Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture sent in 74 cows to be slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. Forty-one whole carcasses were condemned, and the remaining 33 had some part or organ condemned.

Other food was found to be unsound as a result of requests by provision merchants, and 252 certificates confirming the unfitness of the goods for human food were issued.

Regular inspections have been made of the foodstuffs exposed for sale in the Market.

### Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following premises are registered :—

Preparation of sausages, etc.	.. ..	26
Manufacture or sale of ice cream	.. ..	37
Fish frying	.. ..	21

## SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Vaccination Statistics.

The following figures for 1942 apply to the whole of the Stafford Union Area :—

Births registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	884
Successfully vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251
Insusceptible	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Exemptions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	561
Died unvaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32

### Infectious Disease.

The rise in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever noted in the Autumn of 1942 continued throughout the year, and became very prevalent although mild in character.

Cases of Measles especially, and also Whooping Cough, were very numerous. 665 cases of Measles and 217 of Whooping Cough were visited by the Health Visitors.

Diphtheria and Pneumonia cases were few in number—the former, in fact, constitutes a record.

It is worth noting that the number of children presenting themselves for re-immunisation is very satisfactory.

The table below, compiled from School returns, made available through the courtesy of the County Medical Officer of Health, includes contacts as well as cases.

						1942	1943
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	22	33
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	18	398
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	45	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	41	82
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	14	7
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	42	46
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	26	13

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the 52 weeks from 3rd January, 1943, to 1st January, 1944.

Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages.	Case Distribution as to Wards.					Marston Road Hosp.	Gen. Infim.	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Removal to Isolation Hospital.
		Case Distribution as to Wards.																				
		North	South	East	West	Baswich																
Scarlet Fever .....Cases ...Deaths	178 —	41 —	43 —	31 —	50 —	13 —	—	16 —	2 —	7 —	5 —	8 —	13 —	99 —	20 —	6 —	14 —	3 —	1 —	—	—	121 —
Diphtheria .....Cases ...Deaths	10 —	2 —	3 —	2 —	3 —	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	3 —	3 —	2 —	—	1 —	—	—	—	10 —
Typhoid Fever Cases ...Deaths	1 —	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	1 —
Pneumonia .....Cases ...Deaths	25 2	3 1	5 1	9 —	6 —	2 —	1 —	1 1	3 —	—	1 —	1 —	—	1 —	1 —	2 —	4 —	2 —	8 1	2 1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases ...Deaths	4 3	— —	4 3	— —	— —	— —	—	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 1	1 —	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery.....Cases ...Deaths	17 —	1 —	— —	12 —	3 —	1 —	1 —	—	—	6 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	2 —	1 —	5 —	2 —	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...Cases ...Deaths	7 —	2 —	1 —	1 —	2 —	1 —	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 —	3 —	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas.....Cases ...Deaths	17 —	3 —	2 —	6 —	4 —	2 —	1 —	—	1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 —	2 —	9 —	—	—	—
Measles.....Cases ...Deaths	749 1*	192 —	158 —	143 —	216 1*	40 —	—	—	32 —	63 1*	73 —	93 —	99 —	276 —	6 —	4 —	2 —	1 —	—	—	—	2 —
Whooping Cough ...Cases ...Deaths	204 1	37 —	39 —	42 —	72 1	14 —	—	—	29 —	22 1	25 —	30 —	29 —	63 —	2 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum Cases ...Deaths	2 —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	—	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
*Un-notified																						

\*Un-notified

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

In December three children from one family contracted the disease and died, one on the day of onset, one died on the third day, and the other on the fourth. Post Mortem disclosed a hæmorrhagic condition of the supra-renals.

About the same time in another part of the town a child died of “purpura fulminans.” No post mortem was carried out, but investigation of the previous cases disclosed that the former were related, that the two families had visited a house, and played together eight days previously. All members of the families were swabbed. All were negative except the owner (i.e., grandmother) of the house where the two families played together. She remained positive for a short time.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 178 cases notified in 1943 as against 94 in the previous year.

There was more than one case in one family in 17 instances. “Return” cases numbered six.

Diphtheria.

Notified cases numbered 10. All the cases were admitted to Hospital. There were no deaths.

No immunised child died during the year, but two children who had been immunised were notified.

Number of immunised children with positive swabs	2
Number who were once Schick negative (1934)..	1
Number who had been Schick positive .. ..	1
Number who were not tested.. .. .	0
Deaths .. .. .	Nil

Diphtheria antitoxin, available for the treatment of cases of Diphtheria, can be obtained free on request by a medical practitioner. Diphtheria prophylactic is also provided free, and is used for the prevention of the disease.

THE STATE OF IMMUNISATION.—At the end of 1943 it was estimated that 42.1% of children under five and 81.7 of children between five and fifteen had been immunised

# DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1943.

School	Immunised	Schick test		Children re-immunised
		+	—	
Riverway .....	166	—	—	85
St. Austin's .....	6	—	—	4
St. Leonard's Avenue	50	—	—	22
St. Patrick's Senior ..	28	—	—	14
Dartmouth Street ....	96	—	—	7
Forebridge .....	59	—	—	29
Corporation St. Girls ..	104	—	—	74
"    "    Boys ..	79	—	—	30
"    "    Infants	77	—	—	5
Littleworth .....	30	—	—	10
Tenter Banks .....	23	—	—	16
Clarendon House (Ramsgate).....	9	—	—	1
St. George's Boys (Ramsgate).....	1	—	—	—
Holmeroft.....	18	—	—	2
Stone Road .....	58	—	—	5
Girls' High School ..	17	—	—	7
King Edward VI. School	86	—	—	44
St. Patrick's Junior ..	32	—	—	20
St. Augustine's (Ramsgate) ....	1	—	—	—
Chatham House (Ramsgate).....	32	—	—	—
Riekerscote .....	8	—	—	1
Welfare Centre .....	258	—	—	5
Convent .....	6	—	—	1
General Practitioners..	112	—	—	—
Isolation Hospital ....	3	—	—	—
Day Nurseries .....	6	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ....</b>	<b>1365</b>	—	—	<b>382</b>

Only those who completed their immunisation are included in the above figures.

Since 1940 A.P.T. supplied by the Government has been used for the immunisation of children.

## Dysentery.

Seventeen cases were reported. Seven occurred at the County Mental Hospital, five at the Corporation Street Emergency Hospital, one at the Public Assistance Institution, and the remaining four were in private houses.

## Puerperal Pyrexia.

Only one of the seven cases notified was admitted to Hospital. There were no deaths.

## Pneumonia.

There were 25 cases of Pneumonia notified with two deaths. Last year there were 41 cases with three deaths.

## Erysipelas.

Seventeen cases were notified.

## Scabies.

A scheme is in operation whereby cases of Scabies are referred by their own Doctors to the District Nurses who treat the whole family with Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion provided by the Council. If necessary, bedding and clothing are steam disinfected. Last year 112 cases in 47 families were so treated and the District Nurses made 310 visits for this purpose. Steam disinfection was carried out in 7 instances. In addition 13 persons were treated at the Aid Post.

## Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases were notified and recovered with vision not impaired.

## Tuberculosis.

Analysis of the new cases and deaths during the calendar year, 1943 :—

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	1	3	2	3	—	—	—	—
25—35	2	2	1	1	—	6	1	—
35—45	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55	3	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
55—65	5	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ..	12	10	5	5	9	9	2	1
Ten year average, pre-war (1929—38)	21.9	15.6	7.7	5.3	12.6	7.8	2.8	1.7

For death rates see Part II.

The “Balance Sheet” for the Register may be given as follows :—

On Register at Jan. 1	255	Deaths	.. .. .	22
Notifications	.. .. .	Removals	.. .. .	15
Unnotified deaths	.. .. .	Unable to trace	.. .. .	9
Transfers	.. .. .	Recovered	.. .. .	27
Returned to District..	2	Entered in error	.. .. .	1
		On Register at Dec. 31		220
	<hr/>			<hr/>
	294			294
	<hr/>			<hr/>

NOTIFICATION.—There were three deaths from Tuberculosis of persons who had not been notified as suffering from the disease.

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was 3 to 21 (1 to 7). In the event of death from Tuberculosis, unless it is a post-mortem diagnosis, the practitioner is written to, and the reason for non-notification is asked for.

The average interval elapsing between notification and death was  $29\frac{3}{4}$  months.

Cases from the Borough of Stafford were admitted as in-patients to the following institutions :—

Prestwood Sanatorium	.. .. .	6
Groundslow Sanatorium	.. .. .	4
Standon Hall	.. .. .	3
Hartshill Orthopædic Hospital	.. .. .	1
Staffordshire General Infirmary	.. .. .	4
Clare Hall Hospital	.. .. .	1

HEALTH VISITING.—The Health Visitors paid 31 primary visits to tuberculous persons on notification and 174 subsequent visits.

### Food Poisoning.

In February investigations were made into a food poisoning outbreak among teachers and scholars at two schools. It would appear that the poisoning was due to a toxin, the source and type of which was not determined owing to lack of material. There were no deaths. A special report was submitted to the Public Health Committee and to the Ministry of Health.

**Disinfection.**

A Washington Lyon steam disinfecter is used for bedding, clothing, etc., which have been exposed to infection, or have been infested with vermin.

Lots of bedding disinfected or destroyed ..	46
Houses disinfected after infectious disease ..	8

**MORTUARY.**

Bodies dealt with at the Public Mortuary are classified as follows :—

Borough residents .. .. .	9
Non-residents who died in the Borough ..	4
Brought in from outside Borough.. ..	10
Non-civilians .. .. .	2
	—
	25
	—

Post-mortem examinations .. .. .	16
----------------------------------	----

**PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA.**

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee has from time to time taken the opportunity of presenting to the Council and the Press short statements dealing with Health Subjects, e.g., Diphtheria Immunisation and Rat Destruction.

The Council identified themselves with the active propaganda of the Ministry through Press advertisements on Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Opportunity to distribute leaflet on various Health Subjects was taken at the Ministry of Information's display held on the premises of Messrs. Marks & Speneer.

Posters from the Central Council for Health Education are displayed and regularly renewed.

**CIVIL DEFENCE.**

TRAINING.—The following courses have been held :—

	Courses	Sat for examinations			
		1st	Certificates 2nd	3rd	4th & upwards
First Aid .....	1	20	12	7	6
Gas (long course) ..	1	8	—	—	—

The table below shows the strength of personnel :—

	Personnel establishment.	Personnel enrolled. Trained.
First Aid Posts .. .. .	52 ..	65
Ambulance drivers and attend- ants .. .. .	64 ..	94
<b>Car Drivers</b> (sitting cases)		
Cleansing Stations .. .. .	60 ..	74

	Vehicles permanently available.	Voluntary vehicles on call.
Ambulances .. .. .	6 .. .. .	9
Sitting case cars .. .. .	3 .. .. .	6
Mobile Unit.. .. .	1 .. .. .	—

Mr. Williams is also responsible for the enrolment and training of personnel for the decontamination of food-stuffs. Twenty-four persons have enrolled, and five others are prepared to assist and attend lectures.

PART II. OF THE REPORT IS CONFIDENTIAL AND IS NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

PART II.

SECTION A.

Registrar-General's estimate of population, mid-1943 .. .. .	36,090
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1943) according to Rate Books .. .. .	9,175*
Rateable value (31st March, 1943) .. ..	£215,894
Sum represented by a penny rate (1942-1943) .. .. .	£857 1s. 1d.

\*The total of 9,175 inhabited houses is made up as follows :—

Houses .. .. .	8,840
Farm houses .. .. .	18
Shops with living accommodation .. ..	317
The number of houses only has appeared in previous Reports.	

Social Conditions.

Mr. A. Weaver, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has supplied me with the following information :—

“The chief industries, trades and occupations are as follows :—

	Number of Insured Workpeople.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Totals
Electrical Engineering .....	3832	1710	454	348	6344
Internal Combustion Engineering .....	342	132	66	19	559
General Engineering .....	978	332	180	67	1557
Locomotive Engineering...	314	38	20	3	375
Boot and Shoe .....	394	557	24	130	1105
Wood Heel Manufacture...	103	72	12	13	200
Abrasive Wheel Industry	917	555	40	79	1591
Reinforced Concrete Industry .....	169	80	3	21	273
Building .....	334	19	54	5	412
Distributive Trades .....	429	469	116	225	1239
Local Government Service	1288	1002	55	101	2446

“The total insurable population is 23,690.

“There were no persons registered as unemployed in December, 1943. During the year unemployment was non-existent in the area.

“The percentage of unemployed for the whole of the country in December, 1943, was only 1.5 per cent.

“The demand for labour during the year continued at a high level, due to large munitions contracts coming into the area, and the continual withdrawal of man and woman power for H.M. Forces. Billeting of incoming workers has presented an almost insurmountable obstacle; in fact, on several occasions men who had travelled long distances to take up work in Stafford have had to be returned to their home towns owing to lack of suitable accommodation.

“All industries have been working to capacity; in some there has been a diminution of overtime worked, but in others overtime has continued at a high level.”

**Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.**

LIVE BIRTHS—				Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	..	..	..	632	.. 321	.. 311
Illegitimate	..	..	..	29	.. 19	.. 10
				—	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	661	340	321
				—	—	—
STILLBIRTHS..	..	..	..	23	.. 11	.. 12

The principal causes of death, their number, and their percentage are given below :—

	Number		Number	Percentage
	1942		1943.	of whole.
Heart Disease .. ..	96		87	.. 22.9
Cancer .. .. .	57	..	40	.. 10.5
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc. .. .. .	27	..	49	.. 12.9
Tuberculosis (all forms)	21	..	21	.. 5.5
Prematurity.. ..	16	..	8	.. 2.1
Violence .. .. .	17	..	13	.. 3.7
Puerperal sepsis ..	—	..	—	.. —
Other puerperal causes	2	..	2	.. 0.6
Measles .. .. .	—	..	1	.. 0.3
Whooping Cough ..	—	..	1	.. 0.3
Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ..	1	..	1	.. 0.3

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SHORT LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH is given below :—

Causes of Death	Total	Males	Females
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	3	1	2
Whooping Cough .....	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	18	9	9
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	3	2	1
Syphilitic disease .....	1	1	—
Influenza .....	16	5	11
Measles .....	1	1	—
Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (Males only) .....	3	3	—
Cancer of uterus .....	5	—	5
Cancer of stomach and duodenum .....	9	3	6
Cancer of breast .....	3	—	3
Cancer of all other sites.....	29	12	17
Diabetes .....	1	—	1
Intra-cranial vascular lesions .....	52	25	27
Heart Disease .....	87	38	49
Other diseases of the circulatory system..	17	11	6
Bronchitis .....	21	11	10
Pneumonia .....	15	8	7
Other respiratory diseases .....	4	2	2
Ulceration of stomach or duodenum ....	3	2	1
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age) .....	1	1	—
Other digestive diseases .....	9	5	4
Nephritis .....	11	6	5
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis .....	—	—	—
Other maternal causes .....	2	—	2
Premature birth .....	8	1	7
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease .....	7	7	—
Suicide .....	1	1	—
Road traffic accidents .....	2	—	2
Other violent causes .....	10	4	6
All other causes .....	37	21	16
TOTAL DEATHS .....	380	180	200

Ward distribution of deaths :—

North, 55 ; South, 113 ; East, 99 ; West, 80 ; Bas-  
wich, 33.

## Infantile Mortality.

The table below shows the number, age, and cause of death of children under one year of age.

Deaths under one Year.

Causes of Death	Under 1 wk	1—2 wks	2—3 wks	3—4 wks	Total under 4 wks	1—3 mths	3—6 mths	6—9 mths	9—12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital deformities .....	1	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	4
Prematurity .....	6	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Cerebral hæmorrhage .....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Convulsions .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Diseases of Thymus .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Atelectasis .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia ..	—	—	1	2	3	2	2	1	—	8
Influenza .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Gastro Enteritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL .....	10	1	3	3	17	3	5	4	1	30

Ward distribution of baby deaths was :—North, 4 ; South, 12 ; East, 1 ; West, 9 ; Baswich, 4.

# Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases.

	England and Wales	148 Smaller Towns	STAFFORD	
			1943	1942
	Rates per 1,000		Population :—	
Live Births .....	16.5	19.4	18.3	18.0
Still Births.....	0.51	0.61	0.64	0.49
<b>DEATHS.</b>				
All Causes .....	12.1	12.7	10.5	10.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ....	0.00	0.00	—	—
Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	0.02	0.02	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever.....	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	0.03	0.03	0.03	—
Diphtheria .....	0.03	0.04	—	0.03
Influenza.....	0.37	0.37	0.44	0.05
<b>NOTIFICATIONS.</b>				
Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever.....	3.01	3.54	4.93	2.54
Diphtheria .....	0.88	0.77	0.27	0.51
Typhoid Fever .....	0.01	0.02	0.03	—
Paratyphoid Fever .....	0.01	0.01	—	—
Erysipelas .....	0.31	0.35	0.47	0.21
Pneumonia .....	1.34	1.16	0.69	1.11
Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.03
Whooping Cough .....	2.54	2.25	5.65	1.62
Measles .....	9.88	9.77	20.75	1.54
	Rates per 1,000		Live Births :—	
Deaths under one year of age	49	46	45	52
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age	5.3	4.4	1.5	1.5
Rates per 1,000 Total	Births (Live and		Still): —	
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY :</b>				
Abortion with sepsis .....	0.34	Not	—	—
Abortion without sepsis .....	0.11	avail-	—	—
Puerperal infections .....	0.39	able	—	—
Other .....	1.45		2.9	2.9
<b>NOTIFICATIONS :—</b>				
Puerperal Fever ..	11.68	9.26	10.23	8.75
„ Pyrexia .....				

The rates apply to the civilian population only.

The 148 Smaller Towns have resident populations of 25,000 to 50,000 ; Stafford is one of these.

SECTION B.

Infant Welfare Centre.

	1942	1943
(4) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (2) (i) (see page 8).	54.4	47.5

Ante-natal Care.

Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total number of women.

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
1941	43.5	16.3
1942	32.1	8.7
1943	22.7	6.8

Total.	Births Distribution.				Stillbirths.	
753	Maternity Homes	..	..	151	536	25
	Institutions	..	..	110		
	Doctors' cases	...	..	1		
	District Nursing Association—					
	As Maternity Nurses			274	217	2
	As Midwives	..	..			

SECTION C.

Water Supply.

The Borough Surveyor states :—

“As was anticipated water consumption has increased during the year to the record total of 620,000,000 gallons, this being 25,000,000 gallons higher than the previous year. Owing to the low rainfall during the last nine months together with the continued increase in consumption it is possible that restrictions will have to be imposed during the coming summer.”

SECTION F.

Tuberculosis.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population were :—  
Respiratory, 0.49 ; non-respiratory, 0.08. Total, 0.57.









